विवरण "क"

उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़, मऊ, गाजीपुर और जौनपुर जिलों के उन स्थानों के नाम जहां 1991–92 के दौरान अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, बशर्ते कि उनका औचित्य हो।

आजमगढ़	*मऊ	गाजीपुर	जौनपुर
1. धरणीपुर–रानीपुर	1. बरियाटीह	1. कंसहरी	1. दक्कैनपल्ली-रान्नू
2. मोजारपुर	2. ओनहाइच	2. भरसार	2. शोहापट्टी
3. सरसेना	3. मऊखोज	3. देवरिया	3. गुरैनी
4. कल्याणपुर बिलारी	4. जोगारी	4. बाशुचाहक	4. कछावंड
5. तमौली		5. अरमेडा	5. नरोली
6. कुशलगांव		6. अकरमपुर-बंजारीपुर	6. गोबीं
7. गरौली		7. उतरों	7. दामोदरा
8. सुतराहीपोटपपुर		8. मीरपुर	8. सचारिया
9. खुटिया		9. असोन	9. पुरदयाल
		10. रसूलपुर-कांवरा	10. भैरवां

*जिला मऊ में 6 अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाक घर शाखा खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। तथापि, अभी तक केवल उन 4 स्थानों को ही चुना गया है, जिनका ऊपर उल्लेख किया गया है।

विवरण "ख"

सुलतानपुर जिले के उन स्थानों के नाम जहां 1991–92 के दौरान 18 अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर खोले गये हैं।

1. ऊंचागांव
2. मनियारपुर
3. फिरोजपुरकलां
4. रामपुर
5. दिलीमुबारकपुर
6. शंकरपुर
7. हरदासपुर
8. बहरौली
9. धारासौली
10. माधोपुर छटोना
11. पुरोषतनपुर
12. रानीनपुर
13. शेषनपुर
14. खरसारा
15. नृधपुर
16. वैनो
17. उगरपुरभरपुरा
18. टिकारिया

Impact of developments in Soviet Union on the Indian Steel Sector

*233. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the impact of the recent developments in the Soviet Union over the Steel sector;

(b) if so, what is the outcome thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the trading firms in the Soviet Union have, of late, been insisting on hard currency deals; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d) The impact of recent developments in the Soviet Union on the steel sector essentially relates to the utilisation on undisbursed credit and supply of plant and equipment for the steel plants. The Minister for External Affairs has recently visited Moscow and discussed various aspects of India's economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. The discussions have revealed that there was a genuine desire on the part of the Soviets and Russian leadership to address all problems with a view to finding early solutions to them and that existing agreements on economic cooperation would be honoured. The problems will be further discussed in greater detail during the visit to Moscow of a high level multi-disciplinary group from India which will meet their counterparts, both from the USSR and also from the Russian Federation. It is not, therefore, possible to definitively assess the impact, if any, of the recent developments in the Soviet Union on the steel sector projects at this stage.

Atrocities on women

*234. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of atrocities on woman is on increase in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have initiated a number of legislative measures to protect the rights of women;

(c) if so, whether the said laws have not been implemented by Government despite persistant demands by a large number of voluntary organisations; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): As per data furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of cases of Crimes against women registered during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Total crimes against women registered in the country
1988	48.493
1989	55.252
1990	43.881

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The implementation of the laws relating to rights of women is the responsible of the State Government/UT Administrations. Their enforcement machineries are to register, investigate and initiate prosecution of crimes against woman and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to monitor them effectively.

In addition, a number of legislative measures have been undertaken by the Government to protect the rights of women. These relate to the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Evidence Act, the Indian Penal Code, the Dowry (Prohibition) Act, 1961, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1987 and the Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act, 1986. These laws have been amended from time to time to make the provisions more stringent and punitive so that the status of women in society is raised and atrocities against them can be curbed. All efforts are being made by Government to implement these laws. The Central Government has